

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

NO. 121.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH
IS PUBLISHED BY

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AT \$1 50 for the Session.

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LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business conducted by him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 10, 1859.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair, door from the Bridge. [Jan. 3, 1859.]

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

LEXINGTON, KY.

LETTUCE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper streets. [Mar. 23, 1856.]

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in adjoining counties, and will attend personally to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business conducted by him will meet with prompt attention.

OFFICE on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. C. Clegg's Office.

Feb. 20, 1857—W.D.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the inferior Courts of the adjoining counties.

OFFICE on St. Clair street in the Gallatin Sun Office.

Feb. 6, 1857—W.D.

BENJAMIN MONROE.

JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES Monroe will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

[April 9, 1856—W.D.]

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IN proportion to the teeth will be directed by a surgeon to knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine. The practice will be to give uniform success. From this he will be enabled to open and fearless pain to the patient, void of danger. All work will be done, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

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April 1, 1845—W.D.

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Lexington, Oct. 25, 1859—W.D.

JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for individuals, and other business.

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He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Old Bank, opposite the Mansion House, Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859—W.D.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 15, 1860.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. John N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church. The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Was presented by Mr. DARNABY and appropriately referred.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage by that House of a bill for the benefit of the Penitentiary.

Also that the H. R. had received a message from the Governor vetoing the Commercial Bank bill, and that the H. R. had passed the bill, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWES—Judiciary—a bill to charter the Lawrence Coal and Oil company: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Aspinwall: passed.

Same—a bill to establish the Paducah Fire and Marine and Life Insurance company: passed.

Mr. CISELL—Judiciary—a bill to authorize Hawes, Trimble and Wickliffe to establish a ferry across the Ohio river opposite Cairo: passed.

Same—a bill to authorize Railroad Corporations to make contracts with Express Companies: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. ANDREWES—Judiciary—a bill to prevent the marriage of colored: the committee divided on the question of passing the bill.

Mr. CISELL moved to lay the bill on the table: negatived—yeas, 11; nays, 17.

Mr. WALTON advocated the passage of the bill.

Before action, the following business came up:

COMMERCIAL BANK BILL.

Mr. GRUNDY moved that the Senate take up the Commercial Bank bill, and the Governor's veto of the same, reported from the H. R., together with the action of the H. R. on the bill passing it, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

Some discussion arose as to whether the Senate must immediately take up the bill and vote on it.

Messrs. Grundy, Ciseell, Glenn, and Walker took the ground that it was not obligatory on the Senate to take up the matter at once.

The Speaker decided that in his opinion the Senate should now take up the matter.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until Friday morning.

Before the vote was taken, the hour arrived for the special order of the day.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. DELLAFF—Finance—under instructions, made a written report in relation to the bill to erect a monument to Daniel Boone and wife.

The bill and report were then taken up—[The bill appropriates \$1400 in addition to say private sub-ordinations which can be obtained].

Mr. HAYCRAFT addressed the Senate at length in a patriotic and eloquent speech in favor of this, his favorite measure.

Mr. DELLAFF opposed the bill briefly.

Mr. READ offered an amendment to strike out \$1400 and insert \$2000: adopted.

Mr. PENNEBAKER advocated the bill in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks.

The bill then passed—yeas, 23; nays, 11.

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Judiciary committee, under instructions, reported the bill to amend the charter of the city of Frankfort, with an amendment: the amendment was adopted.

Mr. J. H. FOX moved an amendment, that the work of the council be elected by the council: rejected.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. GEIOER, BURNAM, J. W. COOK, and appropriately referred.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. THOMAS—Select Committee—a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cynthiamburg Library Association: passed.

Same—Select Committee—a bill legalizing the sale of the poor house lands in Greenup county: passed.

Mr. SHAWHAN—Privileges and Elections—a bill creating an additional judiciary and voting district in Monroe county: passed.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED IN THE SENATE.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Brookville, in Bracken county: amendments concurred in.

An act to incorporate the town of Sacramento, in McLean county: amendments concurred in.

Local BILL.

Mr. ABELL—a bill further to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Harrodsburg and Corydon turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. WHITAKER voted for the bill to move a reconsideration as he voted when he voted.

Mr. WHITAKER moved a reconsideration, and that the motion be taken up on Friday at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to speak.

Mr. ANDREWES suggested he was out of order.

At this point Mr. CISELL moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. WHITAKER contended that he was entitled to the floor, and Mr. CISELL had no right to make the motion until the Speaker had decided the point of order.

The Speaker decided Mr. CISELL's motion to order, and Mr. WHITAKER appealed from the decision of the Speaker—Mr. FISK being in the chair.

The Speaker decided that all the motions were out of order, as there was no second to Mr. WHITAKER's motion.

Mr. WALTON then moved to reconsider, and Mr. WHITAKER seconded the motion.

Mr. READ moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table: negatived—yeas, 14; nays, 18.

Mr. WHITAKER then addressed the Senate in favor of the reconsideration.

The vote was then taken on reconsidering the vote passing the bill, and it was decided in the negative by yeas, 14; nays, 19.

MAZOFIN COUNTY.

The motion made by Mr. DUNN some time since to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to create Mazofin county was called up.

A message was sent to the H. R. to withdraw the disagreement of the Senate which had been reported to that House.

ORDERS RESUMED.

A bill concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation, and the substitute offered for it were taken up.

Mr. GROVER (having offered the substitute) advocated the substitute at length.

Mr. ANDREWES briefly opposed the substitute, and advocated the original bill at length.

Mr. CISELL obtained the floor, but gave way, as the hour arrived for the Senate to take a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

MAZOFIN COUNTY.

The bill to establish the county of Mazofin having been returned from the H. R. in conformity with the request of the Senate, the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill was taken up.

The vote was then taken on the reconsideration, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 23; nays, 10.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed by yeas, 23; nays, 11.

Mr. GILLIES moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill.

Mr. ANDREWES moved to lay that motion on the table: carried—yeas, 22; nays, 11.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage by that House of a bill for the benefit of the Penitentiary.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning free negroes, mulattoes and emancipation, and Mr. GROVER's substitute.

Mr. CISELL addressed the Senate in opposition to the substitute; he thought it unconstitutional.

He also advocated the original bill.

Mr. PENNEBAKER opposed the substitute briefly.

Mr. RUST advocated the policy of the substitute.

Mr. CISELL asked Mr. RUST if slaves had not vested rights under the Constitution of Kentucky. Mr. RUST replied that they had and one of the best and most important was the vested right which he had the right of property in his master.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of Mr. GROVER's substitute, and it was rejected by yeas, 3; nays, 30.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment to the original bill as a 9th section, providing that any free negro convicted of felony, except felony punished with death, shall be banished from the State and the present penalty; and that any free negro convicted of a misdemeanor shall, in addition to the present penalty, be banished from the State.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

THURSDAY, ::::: FEBRUARY 16, 1860

Attention, Opposition!

There will be held a Convention of the Opposition to the reckless extravagance of the present Administration, to the secession slave-trading Democracy, and to Northern Abolitionism, at the Court House in this city, on next Saturday. We trust that there will be a full attendance. Let the people assemble and deliberate upon what is best to be done in the present exigency.

Religious Notice.

REV. LEWIS W. GREEN, D. D., President of Centre College, at Danville, Ky., will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this city, on next Sabbath, (Feb. 19,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Conventional Interest.

Hon. H. M. Rector and Hon. W. C. WHITAKER will address the members of the Legislature, the citizens of Frankfort, and visitors to the Seat of Government, on the subject of a Conventional Rate of Interest, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday, the 17th Feb., at 7 o'clock P. M.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY.—The Senate, on yesterday, reconsidered the vote rejecting the bill from the House of Representatives establishing the county of Magoffin. After the reconsideration was had, the bill was passed by a large majority.

A motion to reconsider for the passage of the bill was laid upon the table, which is an end to the whole matter; so that the county of Magoffin is a "fixed fact."

This new county is made from Morgan, Floyd, and Johnson counties. So that whatever may be the fate of the Governor's veto of the Commercial Bank bill, he can have the consolation to know that the name of Magoffin will go down to posterity.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Our readers have no doubt observed that the House of Representatives have passed the Commercial Bank bill over the head of the Governor.

The action of the House was reported to the Senate on yesterday, when all effort was made by the friends of the bank to have an immediate consideration by that body of the bill. But the determination of that question was cut off by the orders of the day.

It is expected that the veto will be taken up to morrow, at which time the bystanders may expect an animated discussion between the friends and opponents of the bill. It is generally believed that the vote on the bill will be very close.

DTHE New York *Herald* declares that in New York city "not only does the Southern trade open with its usual briskness, but it was observed that the purchases are much larger than those made in any former years. Whilst Western men are buying but little, the Southern merchants seem to be investing all the cash that they can spare in goods which are evidently intended for present demand." And are all the resolutions and promises recently made at the South to end in this?

DBy an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. C. T. WORLEY will sell at auction, on Saturday, February 25th, 1860, a lot of very superior Pianos. He sold a great many in Lexington, and they were pronounced as the very best instruments in the world, and these are equal to those sold in Lexington. They will be open for inspection in a few days, and all are invited to call and examine for them selves.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15th, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Landrum v. Morris, Fulton Eq. and Cr. Ct.; reversed.

Henderson v. Bruce, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

North Western Bank Va. v. Ruffner, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Gatewood v. Getwood, Montgomery; reversed.

Johnson v. Allen et al, Fleming; reversed.

ORDERS.

Bond v. Helm, Breckinridge; petition for re-hearing overruled.

Billingham v. Summers, Nicholas; petition for re-hearing filed.

Berry v. Hamilton, Bath; argument continued by Judge Farrow for appellant.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—The next State Fair.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 23d day of February, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the *Fifth Annual Kentucky State Fair*. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statement of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

At this meeting, many public documents will be ready for distribution to members of the State Society, and also for delivery to officers of County or District Societies for distribution among their members.

L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't.

THE peculiarities of the female constitution and the various trials to which she is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetler's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament, which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel satisfied from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed emoluments upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

Speech of JOHN ROOMAN, of Franklin, on the bill to establish a School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children:

Ma. SPEAKER.—I purpose to investigate the question whether the persons mentioned in this bill are capable of being educated, and whether they will be improved by the establishment of the institution proposed.

At an early period of the session, his Excellency, the Governor, recommended in his message the enactment of a law providing for the education of feeble minded children. I doubt not, sir, that his suggestion was founded upon the conviction not only that the unfortunate children of this State who are, in a great measure, deprived of reason, demand our attention, but that they may be to a considerable extent educated and made useful members of society. The usage indicates that he has felt strongly, and thought with clearness upon the question. As the Governor of Kentucky who has brought the subject before its Legislature, I conceive that he has fairly entitled himself to the gratitude of the unfortunate and the admiration of all benevolent men. To turn aside from the angry strife of politics, and to point the Legislator to the means of achieving actual good in the redemption of the helpless and unfortunate, is the work of this patriot who truly appreciates his trust, and whose heart beats in sympathy with the afflictions of the distressed. It is to win for himself a name that will live when the point will have shrunk into oblivion.

Besides those schools in Paris, many others have been established on the continent. In England several schools have been in operation since 1846, and the concurrent testimony of all who have witnessed the improvement of the unfortunate attending them, is that they are entirely successful.

In 1846 a resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, appointing commissioners to investigate the condition of Idiots in that State. Their report convinced the Legislature of the necessity and practicability of instituting schools, and the experiment was made by the establishment of a school for the purpose at South Boston. So complete was its success that in 1851 the Massachusetts school for Idiotic and feeble minded youth was established, and this school has since that time been in successful operation.

I have in my hand the 11th annual report of the managers and superintendent of this school and read an extract from it:

"The trustees have a deep conviction, derived from their faith in the importance of instruction to all children, however defective, and from personal observation of the effects of such instruction and training upon the unfortunate inmates under their charge in this establishment; that such an institution is not only highly useful, but it is necessary and will continue to be necessary as a complement to the charitable institutions of the State."

In 1852 there were 63 children in this school, and its numbers are rapidly increasing.

In 1853 the Pennsylvania Legislature established its training school for feeble minded children. At the head of this school is Dr. Joseph Parrish, a gentleman whose whole heart is bound up in this noble work; whose kindly sympathies have passed the bounds of his own State, and coming to our own have impelled him to aid the friends of this measure in promoting its success. To him and to Mr. Jacobs of our own State, I am indebted for much valuable information upon this subject.

I have before me the seventh annual report of the directors of the Pennsylvania school. In that report, after stating in detail the result attained by the school they say: "A small beginning, a struggling infant, and an experience of doubt and embarrassment have tested the vitality of the early efforts to establish this institution, but it has borne the struggle, endured the trial, and comes forth now strengthened, but needing more strength. The source of its vitality and energy is to be found in the truth that man suffering and tormented by his infirmities can be restored and deformed in the form of idiocy. See it slavering as it creeps along with its rugged clothing covered with dirt, teeming mucus, or uttering the cry of pain, or those of the ordinary means of affliction is ours. They may well look forward to a life of uselessness and joy, for though their bitter poverty is rich in her beauty, and they know that they have only to reach out their hands and they are filled with the blessings of the world; but the young affectionate, the speechless; the productive, self-supporting; and in his humble, yet important work, we are still progressing."

In 1854 Ohio made a liberal appropriation for her school for Idiots at Syracuse. I have in my hand one of the reports of the condition and progress of that institution. It breathes the same exalted philanthropy that marks the reports I have read from. It shows that success attended this school in proportion to the number of children under their charge.

In 1856 Ohio made a liberal appropriation for her "Idiotic and Inebriate youth," and has established her institution at Columbus. Permit me to read a short extract from the third annual report of the trustees and superintendent of this school:

"After another year's observation and experience, the trustees continue firmly as ever convinced of the practical utility of efforts to improve the condition of these children of our common mother." Satisfied in my mind that public opinion demands it; that the call of humanity imperiously indicates it; I contend that it is practicable; satisfied that it is our duty to vote the appropriation, let it not fail for a moment in risking the responsibility; "If we are easily led, let us ride."

And now, sir, is the temper of Kentuckians upon this question. But while the advantages of a good English education are offered to every child in the State whose mind is calculated to receive it, there are to be found in every county in the Commonwealth a number of children with minds so feeble and incapable that they cannot be reached by the ordinary means.

Hear me as men as they rise to the full stature of philanthropists, and proclaim that "the dooms have been made happy; the idle indolent; the profligate abased of their profligacy; the unloving affectionate; the speechless; the productive, self-supporting; and in his humble, yet important work, we are still progressing."

Seventy four children were in this school in 1859, and several of them are residents of our extreme Southern States.

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And now, sir, I ask the question whether we are ready to strike the decisive blow for the redemption of these "unfortunate children of our common mother." Satisfied in my mind that public opinion demands it; that the call of humanity imperiously indicates it; I contend that it is practicable; satisfied that it is our duty to vote the appropriation, let it not fail for a moment in risking the responsibility; "If we are easily led, let us ride."

During the present session we have almost unanimously voted an appropriation to aid in building a monument over the grave of the illustrious City. We have turned away from our fiery political contests, and without distinction of party have poured out our tears and our gratitude upon the grave of the honored dead. Let us now turn to the living, and though we cannot admire, let us at least pity and protect the helpless and the suffering. If we pass the bill many a mother raised to new life by our action will live to invoke the choicest gifts of heaven upon us who have given back her child to her "clothed in his mortal mind." The applause of all good men will be given to us, while above all we shall have the consciousness of having done our duty to ourselves and our country.

These, sir, are the authorities upon which I rely to sustain my position.

We cannot better judge of the present and the future than by looking into the past. That which has been done by others we may do by ourselves.

It has been well said that we want done by us what we want done by others.

It is useless to speculate upon the causes which have produced this state of things; it is sufficient for us to know that they are in our Commonwealth, and their consideration demands our attention.

A distinguished writer has thus described the idiotic child: "When first brought to the Asylum he is generally feeble, wanting in muscular development, often partially paralyzed, sluggish and inactive; the circulation of the blood is very imperfect, especially in the extremities; there is a general unhealthy look; the nervous system is frequently deranged; the gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and irregular; he is usually addicted to slavering and anomic motion of the head, hand, lips and tongue; the senses are undeveloped; the ear is without defect, but often the sweetest notes of music and the most delicate sounds pass unheeded. His mind is much degraded as is a physical infant; only his instincts of fear, hunger, rage and resistance have been developed."

The object proposed by this bill is to change these creatures physically and mentally; to turn their little spark of intellect into a flame; to develop the energies of the child, and to return him to his mother's bosom a healthy and intelligent person, at least so as to understand the duties we owe to society. It is a fact that comes home to us as legislators, that three children are a portion of our people, and cannot, in the nature of things, be educated or even taught in common schools. If they were the children of foreigners who had lately come amongst us, and were not permanently here, we might excuse ourselves with the reflection, that they have no claims upon us. Such, however, is not the case.

They are "bonds of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," and we cannot shake off the relationship it would. Many of them are the descendants of the soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and, gratitude, in the absence of every other feeling, should impel us to protect and foster these unfortunate descendants of such noble sires.

The sole question then is, whether their education is practicable. I take it for granted that if we are convinced it can be done, no one will refuse to give his support to the bill.

We are not called upon to embark upon an unknown sea of speculation and uncertainty in the solution of this question. Other States of the Union have legislated upon the subject, and with the most gratifying results.

It was not until 1833 even conceived that the education of Idiots was at all practicable. During that year a school for Idiots was established in France, and Dr. Edward Seguin, who has won himself an enduring reputation in this enterprise, was appointed its director. Not long afterwards, he established a private school in Paris, and with marked success. Dr. Seguin has written a work on the treatment of Idiots, which entitles him to take position with the first thinkers of the age. By his enlarged views and extended benevolence in the work of treating and educating these persons, he has unquestionably placed himself at the head of the movement in Paris, and with marked success. Dr. Seguin's work on the treatment of Idiots, which entitles him to take position with the first thinkers of the age. 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